

TUCUMCARI'S FIRST AND  
NEW MEXICO'S LARGEST  
WEEKLY PAPER

# The Tucumcari News

AND TUCUMCARI TIMES

JOB EQUIPMENT EQUAL TO  
EVERYTHING IN THE STATE  
NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 9, NO. 28.

TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

SUBSC. \$1.50 A YEAR

## The President's Message To the Extra Session

Urges Quick Action on Reciprocity Treaty With Canada In Short Pointed Document And Says Nothing About Statehood.

### REPUBLICANS ARE OUSTED FROM COMMITTEES

Washington April 8.—The house opened today with important work ahead. The new Democratic rules were to come up for adoption, following the disposal of the president's message and the Republicans gave notice they would conduct a sharp fight against them. The fight is expected to center about the action of the Democrats reducing the size of various committees without increasing the minority representation thereof. The result has been to leave the Republicans in a hopeless position in all committees.

The house insurgents do not know as yet just where they stand.

There is talk that they may appeal to the Democrats to be recognized as a separate minority. The Democratic committee on committees has been empowered to do this if it was deemed necessary. None of the Republican places on committees will be filled until after today's fight on the rules is settled.

In taking up the adoption of its new rules, the house limited general debate to four hours to be equally divided and granting the privilege of offering only one substitute to rules. The insurgents pleaded for the privilege of separate amendments, but were told by the Democratic leaders that their amendments would have to be included in the proposed Republican substitute.

#### The President's Message

Washington, April 5.—President Taft today transmitted to congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He stated that he based this message in

deference to popular sentiment and duty to the great mass of the American people.

The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmitted to the sixty-first congress on January 20 last, the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the secretary of state with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada.

This agreement was the consummation of an incessant effort, extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade agreement which, supplementing as it did, the existing settlement of various questions of diplomatic and political character that had been reached would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would endorse a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open to the reverse productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a harder outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries.

Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending; where, however, the full text of the agreement accompanying our correspondence and data explaining both

its purpose and its scope became known to the people through the message transmitted to congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval. This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broad national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

The house of representatives of the sixty-first congress after the full text of the arrangement with all the details in regard to the different provisions had been before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to congress. This measure failed of action in the senate.

In a transmitting message of the 26th of January, I fully set forth the character of agreement and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message and reciprocity trade agreement as part of the present message before the sixty-second congress, and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great mass of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge on your consideration early action on this agreement.

In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

I have felt it my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in delegation or action until the opening of the congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and postpone the sixty-second

congress in extra session in order that there shall be an interval of opportunity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
The White House, April 5, 1911.

### THE SITUATION MUCH SOUNDER

Henry Clews Says Things Are All Right in Finance

Looking at It From An Investment Standpoint in New York.

### OUTLOOK GROWING BRIGHTER

New York, April 5.—Henry Clews, in his last letter on the financial situation in the East, has the following to say:

It has been largely a specialty market during the past week and the investment demand seems to have been largely satisfied by the liberal offerings of new issues and short-term notes. The April disbursements will approach nearly \$1,300,000,000 and should stand temporarily at least the demand for higher grade stocks and bonds.

The chief cause of hesitation among buyers appears to be the extraordinary session of congress and its expense court decisions. It is not yet realized by the general public that these factors in the opinion of our influential leaders have been thoroughly discounted.

Financial liquidation, they believe,

is complete and has been unusually

thorough and drastic. It is safe to say

that the financial situation is sounder

than has been the case for several

years. This opinion is shared by all

our leading bankers and financiers who

are in position to reach sound conclusions.

The average investor, however,

is discouraged, whether by that which

is closest at hand. He sees that his own

business is quiet and less profitable

than a year or two ago. Being in a

depressed state of mind, he is naturally

indisposed to enter Wall Street, for

the present at least, general business

is unquestionably unsatisfactory, and

this explains the absence of the usual

public whether as investors or speculators.

The cotton goods industry, for instance, is still much unprofitable by

high raw material and high costs of pro-

duction, and no improvement can be ex-

pected until these factors have been re-

duced.

### STATEHOOD IS LIKELY

Washington, April 5.—That the new house will provide for the approval of the constitutions

of both New Mexico and Arizona

and the admission of both ter-

ritories to statehood by the

adoption of one joint resolution

is generally expected. Delegate

Andrews has introduced a joint

resolution providing for the ap-

proval of the New Mexico con-

stitution but it is understood the

Democrats will amend it so as

to include the constitution of

Arizona.

The anticipated resolution will

pass the house quickly and there

are strong indications that the

Senate will eventually adopt it

also at this session.

Former Governor Carriz of

New Mexico is here visiting in

statehood matters. He and Dele-

gate Andrews visited President

Taft together and discussed

statehood.

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HUGO GOLDENBERG  
DIES IN EL PASO, TEXAS

Hugo Goldenberg of Santa Rosa,

prominent citizen and sheepman of

Guadalupe county, brother of M. B. and

A. D. Goldenberg and Mrs. B. B. Koen-

zinger of this city, died in El Paso on

April 1, of paralysis. Mr. Goldenberg

had suffered for a good many years

from locomotor atrophy, but was not

thought to be seriously ill until last

week, when he went to an El Paso hos-

pital for treatment. His relatives here

were informed Saturday morning that

he had died suddenly of paralysis and

his brothers hastened to El Paso and

brought the remains to this city for bur-

ial. The funeral took place Monday

afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence

of the Order of the Masonic Lodge.

The Lodge left the hall at 2:00

and marched to the residence of Mr. B.

Koenzinger where the remains were

reposed by the members of the Masonic

fraternity. The regular Masonic cere-

mony was conducted at the house, af-

ter which the body was carried to the

cemetery by the Lodge and interred with the burial ceremony of the Masonic

Order. The following Masons acted as

pall bearers: S. S. Moore, C. H. Kuhn,

P. Wertheim, C. O. Kudner, T. A. May-

ford and J. E. Whitmore. Mr. Golden-

berg was an enthusiastic Mason, and

his funeral by the Order brought out

the largest attendance of Masons in

the history of the Masonic Lodge.

Out of respect to him and his relatives

who reside in this city all the business

houses closed during the funeral and

nearly every business man and woman

in the deceased were present to

see our comrade laid to rest. The first

procession was seen a half mile long.

Hugo Goldenberg was born in the

city in 1863 October 1st. He came

to the United States soon after the ar-

rival of his brother M. B. Goldenberg

of the firm of M. B. Goldenberg &

Company.

## MADERO NOT YET READY TO QUIT HIS FIGHTING

Declares Nothing Has Trans-  
pired in Mexico to Make  
Rebels Put Up Arms.

### SKIRMISHES NEAR CHIHUAHUA OFTEN

By Thomas W. Steep, War Correspondent,  
Associated Press.

Madero's Camp, Before Chihuahua City, via Lazcano, Texas, April 5.—Although no immediate attack is anticipated, the insurrectos are now within eight miles of Chihuahua and it is known that extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent destruction of the railroad.

The insurrectos and federal posts are within sight of each other and skirmishes are frequent. Precautions have been taken to prevent destruction of the railroad.

Insurrectos have served notice that only civilians may be transported, as hauling of troops will result in the destruction of the road and a practical siege of the city.

President Diaz's message has produced no visible effect on the relations of the federales and insurrectos.

Madero's plan on the message as a

strong bid for power and a concession to his cause, which will have the effect of strengthening his determination.

The offer, he says, is unprecedented in Mexican history and holds out a brilliant future for his people.

Diaz's stand for no redaction and other reforms, Madero, however, regards as a promise not yet sufficiently matured to warrant the laying down of arms.

The reforms, he contends, must be actually instituted rather than promised.

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## SONGS OF THE SOUTHWEST



A Princess

Softly blow the breezes, croons the nesting quail,  
Comes a noiseless fantail down the cool, dim trail;  
E'en the rustling reeds bend in obedience low.  
As Wy-e-sha lingers in the sunset's glow.

Lissome, dusky maiden with her lustrous hair,  
Princess to a people, to a scepter heir;  
Reeks she not of power nor her race's wrongs;  
Hears she but the music of the wild birds' songs.

Peace broods o'er the valley; feeding 'mid the flowers  
Sturdy little bronchos spend the happy hours.  
From the Red-men's tepees flaunting flags of white—  
Curl the spiral smoke-clouds to the gathering night.

Still Wy-e-sha lingers 'neath the mesquite's shade;  
Sees the hunters hast'ning homeward thro' the glade;  
Pauses a tall chieftain the shy maid to greet,  
Cast his trophies proudly at Wy-e-sha's feet.